

Geothermal Resource Technologies, Inc.

1444 Rogers Court

Allen, TX 75013-5451

(972) 390-1537 • Fax: (972) 390-1851

FORMATION THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY TEST AND DATA ANALYSIS

Analysis for

Tennessee Valley Authority P.O. Box 1010, CSC 1A Muscle Shoals, Alabama 35662-1010 (256) 386-2713 • Fax: (256) 386-3529

Test location

Central High School Bolivar, TN

July 12, 2001

Test Performed by

Geothermal Resource Technologies, Inc.

Executive Summary

A formation thermal conductivity test was performed at the Central High School site in Bolivar, Tennessee. The vertical bore was installed on June 26, 2001 by Total Service. The test unit was attached to the vertical bore on the afternoon of Saturday, July 7, 2001. The collected data was analyzed by Geothermal Resource Technologies, Inc. under the supervision of Charles Remund, Ph.D., Director of Engineering.

This report provides a general overview of the test and procedures that were used to perform the thermal conductivity test along with a plot of the data in real time and in a form used to calculate the formation thermal conductivity. The following average formation thermal conductivity was found from the data analysis.

⇒ Formation Thermal Conductivity = 1.46 Btu/hr-ft-°F

Due to the necessity of a thermal diffusivity value in the design calculation process, an attempt was made to estimate the average thermal diffusivity for the encountered formation.

⇒ Formation Thermal Diffusivity $\approx 0.94 \text{ ft}^2/\text{day}$

A copy of the original collected data is available either in a hard copy or an electronic format upon request.

Test Procedure

The procedure for the formation thermal conductivity test is as follows:

- 1. Connect the u-bend ground heat exchanger pipe to the portable FTC unit.
- 2. Connect the data acquisition unit to the wiring harness in the FTC unit.
- 3. Connect the FTC unit to 240 volt power supply (collected data indicated the average voltage over the analyzed test region was 234.0 volts).
- 4. Fill and purge air from the FTC unit.
- 5. Insulate the exposed u-bend pipes (leading from the well bore surface to the FTC unit).
- 6. Simultaneously turn on the heating elements and initiate the data acquisition device.
- 7. Routinely monitor that the power supply remains connected and the water level of the fluid reservoir within the FTC unit stays at an acceptable level.
- 8. After the test is completed, turn off heating elements, the circulation pump, and the data acquisition device.

Data Analysis

Geothermal Resource Technologies, Inc. uses the "line source" method of data analysis. The line

source equation used is not valid for early test times. Also, the line source method assumes an infinitely thin line source of heat in a continuous medium. If a u-bend grouted in a borehole is

used to inject heat into the ground at a constant rate in order to determine the average formation

thermal conductivity, the test must be run long enough to allow the finite dimensions of the u-bend

pipes and the grout to become insignificant. Experience has shown that the amount of time

required to allow early test time error and finite borehole dimension effects to become insignificant

is approximately ten hours.

In order to analyze real data from a formation thermal conductivity test, the average temperature

of the water entering and exiting the u-bend heat exchanger is plotted versus the natural log of

time. Using the Method of Least Squares, the linear equation coefficients are then calculated that

produce a line that fits the data. This procedure is normally repeated for various time intervals to

ensure that variations in the power or other effects are not producing erroneous results.

Through the analysis process, the collected raw data is converted to spreadsheet format

(Microsoft Excel®) for final analysis. A copy of this data can be obtained either in a hard copy or

electronic copy format at any time. If desired, please contact Geothermal Resource

Technologies, Inc. and provide a ship-to address or e-mail address at one of the following:

Phone: (972) 390-1537

Fax: (972) 390-1851

E-mail: askouby@grti.com

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July 12, 2001

Formation Thermal Conductivity Test Report

Date Location		July 7 - 9, 200 Bolivar, TN	01
Borehole Data			
Undisturbed Soil Temperature			
Drill Log	Clay		0 – 15'
	Sand and gravel		15 – 250'
U-Bend Length Grout Type Grouted Portion		1 in. HDPE 250 ft. Cuttings NA NA	
Test Data			
Test Duration Average Power Calculated Circulator Flow Rate Total Heat Input Rate		43.1 hrs. 4,528 W 6.9 gpm 15 455 Btu/hr	

Central High School, Bolivar, TN

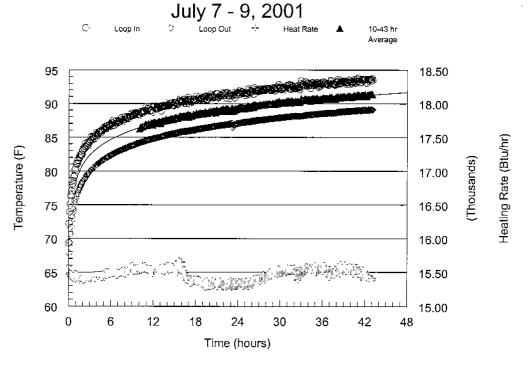


Figure 1: Temperature versus Time Data

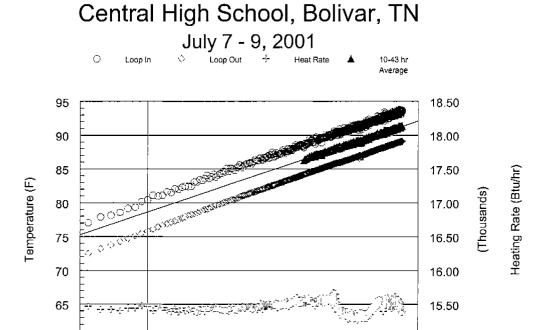


Figure 2: Temperature versus Natural Log of Time

60

Time Period	Slope: a ₁	Average Heat Input (Btu/hr-ft)	Thermal Conductivity (Btu/hr-ft-°F)
10 – 43.1 hrs	3.37	61.82	1.46

2

In (Time)

The temperature versus time data was analyzed using the line source analysis for the time period shown above. An average linear curve fit was applied to the data between 10 and 43.1 hours. The slope of the curve (a_1) was found to be 3.37. The resulting thermal conductivity was found to be 1.46 Btu/hr-ft- $^\circ$ F.

15.00

The reported drilling log for this test borehole indicated that the formation consisted of mainly sand. A saturated moisture content was assumed for sand in order to produce a calculated value of heat capacity. An estimated diffusivity value was then found using the calculated formation thermal conductivity and the estimated heat capacity. The thermal diffusivity for this formation was estimated to be approximately 0.94 ft²/day.

Est. Average	Thermal	Est. Thermal
Heat Capacity	Conductivity	Diffusivity
(Btu/ft ³ °F)	(Btu/hr-ft-°F)	(ft²/day)
37.4	1.46	0.94